

Watchman & Journal.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1900.

ARTHUR ROBES, General Editor.

Pestiferous Legislation.

There can be classified under this head an endless variety of stuff. It is just that, stuff and nonsense. To date, the present Legislature breaks a quarter of a century record in the comparatively small number of bills introduced and the large per cent killed. This is certainly a most gratifying exhibit. It indicates better thought and better work but it might be very largely improved upon. A vast number of bills are only harmful to the extent that they necessitate some time in preparing them for their inevitable death in the routine way. Many others are mischievous in a much larger way. Somebody introduces a bill for which there is no demand or necessity under heaven, but which simply has the effect of making trouble and expense in a successful effort to show it up. It is killed, but it costs something to do it. Such bills are in the nature of heedless or malicious mischief. Some member introduces a bill disorganizing and revolutionizing a certain subject, which is already entirely satisfactory. Notice of a public hearing is given and people from all around the State are compelled to come here and spend time and money in defending the measure from an irresponsible guerrilla attack. All they have to do is to show up the truth of the matter to the committee and the object is defeated, but why should well and satisfactorily established institutions be continually subjected to such pestiferous raids?

That some one reckless and irresponsible party has the power to create such turmoil and to cause such a waste of time and money is very unfortunate. Several conspicuous instances in which business men have been compelled to leave their business avocations and come here and defend their rights from anarchistic attack have already been noted during the session, and others will be. In the interests of good government, economy and the expediting of business, the constant menace and realization of such dangers are most unfortunate. The only remedy is eternal vigilance and the prompt and fearless destruction of every bill which is clearly against public policy and the best interests of the whole people. Such should not be allowed to make trouble even in committees.

Regulating the Liquor Traffic.

In the exordium of his speech as counsel in a celebrated murder case Daniel Webster, in the language of the master advocate, depicted the mental torments that pursued the murderer, conscious of his guilt, till he took refuge in suicide, and said the great attorney, "suicide is confession."

No confession more conclusive of the utter iniquity of a liquor traffic licensed for the sole purpose of administering to appetite can be desired than the elaborate provision the bill now before the Legislature makes for restraining, controlling, regulating the business. If the contention in these particulars needed emphasizing, the emphasis is provided in the ghastly suggestions of the sections which provide a remedy for "any husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer or other person who is injured in person, property or means of support, by an intoxicated person," etc., etc., "by selling, furnishing or giving intoxicating liquor," directly or otherwise, which has caused the intoxication and the resulting calamities. The most fatal indictment of the bill in question, or the traffic it proposes to legalize, is

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A new size of TANGIN can now be had for FIFTY CENTS, and a large bottle at that

Think of it! Prompt relief from female troubles for only half a dollar. Surely when TANGIN can be had for so small a sum no sensible woman will go on suffering. TANGIN is not an experiment. It relieves the agony of female ills at once and produces a complete cure in a very short time. Thousands of women have learned the absolute truth of these claims. You can easily prove it and at the same time become a sound and happy woman by calling at Your Druggist's for either a Fifty Cent or Dollar size bottle of TANGIN

A free sample sent on request by mentioning this paper. Address

TANGIN, New York

BIG-HEAD CHILDREN

with long thin necks—you see them in every school—want Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil, to build up their poor little shrunken scrawny bodies.

School will be of no use to them. Something will carry them off.

They have no play in them. There is no fun in playing, when everybody else can run faster, jump further, turn round quicker, and keep on longer.

Big head is no harm; let the body be big too.

We'll send you a little to try if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

found in the terms of the bill itself. There is no way of "regulating" a traffic that requires for its restraint, for the protection of "husbands, wives, children and parents," not to mention brothers and sisters, and everyone else concerned, such rock ribbed, steel-bound provisions as this bill provides, but to prohibit it utterly, and rightly enforce the prohibition. Neither the Legislature of Vermont nor the people of Vermont are going to give this matter any lesser toleration.

Speaking on this subject, in a public lecture delivered in Montpelier and elsewhere, in the early part of the current year, the late lamented Judge Thompson, in his own peculiarly clear and forceful way said of the prohibitory law and of the saloon:

It is aimed only at the saloon. It makes every place where liquor is sold or kept for sale a common nuisance which may be abated. It makes intoxication a crime. They say this is not a good law in that it invades individual rights. It invades no more rights than any man comes under the common law in that he must govern himself as not to interfere with his neighbor. This is a fundamental principle of society. Vermont has said that it knows from experience that the saloon is immoral and demoralizing. I wish those who are doubting could have seen the place of my early life in Canada and viewed rum's terrible effects. More than fifty per cent of the men went to drunkards' graves. Saloons give us the vulgar song and story, to say nothing of the trading system. It is the duty of every State to do as will best provide for good citizenship. I, as a judge, know that the most fruitful source of divorce is rum and hard cider. We have a right to protect the home, for that is the foundation of society. The State knows that when the saloon strikes at men it is no respecter of persons, and that when a man begins to wrestle with the demon he is sure to be thrown. It is the duty of every State to lessen crime. Wipe out the expense of criminal courts caused by rum in Vermont and you will reduce the total two thirds. The most atrocious murders which have been committed were caused by rum. Yet the condition in Vermont today is almost a millennium to what it was half a century ago. The man who says more rum is used now in the State than when it was free is either a fool or a liar.

The words of this man, one of the most able judges and most brilliant sons of Vermont, count for vastly more than all the "gabble on a knoll" respecting the beauties and advantages of license so vociferous at the present time. Vermont ought, and will, abide steadfastly in the policy of the last half century—prohibition.

Vermont's Population.

The population of the United States, as announced in the dispatches on Tuesday, as ascertained by the census enumerators, is 76,295,320. This is a gain of 13,225,464, since 1890, or about four times the entire population of the United States at the beginning of the national existence. The figures of the population of the New England States, and the increase in ten years will be interesting. They are here appended:

States.	1900	1890
Maine.....	694,336	665,086
New Hampshire.....	441,588	376,330
Massachusetts.....	2,605,348	2,223,894
Rhode Island.....	428,536	345,596
Connecticut.....	906,385	746,268
Vermont.....	243,361	232,422

For the first time in thirty years Vermont has made an appreciable gain in population. In 1890 the census gave the State 315,098 inhabitants; in 1870, 330,651, a gain of 15,453, notwithstanding the wastes of war. The population has since remained practically stationary, the census of 1880 showing 332,286, that of 1890, 332,422, gains that were nominal. The census just completed shows a population of 343,361, a gain of 10,939 or nearly 11,000. It is not a big increase but it shows that the State has not been simply marking time while her sister States have been advancing with long strides.

The details of the increase are not

given. It is clear that the bulk of the gain will be found in a few localities, and these will be in Chittenden, Rutland and Washington counties, and in close proximity to Burlington, Rutland, Barre and Montpelier. It will probably appear, also, that the gain is largely from immigration, rather than in the native born. Washington county will unquestionably advance her rank among the more populous divisions of the State, and will thereby regain her representation of three Senators in the General Assembly, which was reduced to two after the apportionment following the census of 1870.

Vermont started in the race for empire in 1790 with a population of 85,425; in 1800 it had nearly doubled, the exact figures being, 154,465; the census of 1810 showed another long stride to 217,895; the figures for the subsequent census periods are, 1820, 235,906; 1830, 280,632; 1840, 291,948; 1850, 314,120; for subsequent periods the record is given above. Between 1850 and 1860, the State was marking time, the gain being less than 1000.

Progressive legislation, laws encouraging industrial development, wholesome promotion of the primal industry, agriculture, attention to the renovation of her waste lands, support and improvement of her public schools, the extension of lines of communication "across lots" and up among the valleys that come down to the main lines of steam railways through the construction of electric roads, are among the instrumentalities that in the next ten years may help to keep the natural increase of people at home, invite others to come and abide here, and recover to Vermont something of the rapid gain in population she made during the earlier decennial periods of enumeration.

Weak Girls.



A Lesson to Parents.

"About two years ago my daughter, who was then in her sixteenth year, was in bad health. She was pale and thin, without strength or vitality. In fact her condition was that which is generally called 'run down.' We were, of course, worried about her, and employed the best physicians to attend her. They studied her case and although they did everything possible, gave her no relief which was permanent. The late Dr. Angel had first called my attention to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and my wife had heard they were a fine tonic, so we decided to try them for my daughter. We did so, and inside of eight weeks the primary cause of her trouble was removed and she showed a decided gain in health, strength and flesh. 'Her color came to her cheeks and she continued to gain in weight and strength. So you see we were right, and my wife believed in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and have found them a wonderful medicine. We have told a great many people about them and have been glad to do so.'"

(Signed) GEORGE LOCKER, 81 Lincoln Ave., Cortland, N. Y. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of June, 1900. F. C. PARSONS, Notary Public.

At all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Price 50c. per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

Insurance Department Expenses.

For the public information on this subject, the DAILY JOURNAL gives the same publicity to the subjoined statement, respecting the cost of State supervision of insurance, under the existing plan, as has been given to the communication of which the figures below are offered in correction. The periods named are for the year ending June 30.

	1899	1900
Commissioners' fees, \$2,812.00	\$2,812.00	\$3,003.40
Printing, stationery and blanks,	344.42	727.76
Printing annual report,	600.45	530.26
Total,	\$3,756.87	\$4,261.42

The expense of the insurance department in the other New England States is represented to be as follows:

	1898	1899
New Hampshire, \$5,424.79	\$5,424.79	\$5,565.00
Maine (not including cost of printing annual report),	5,610.13	5,699.87
Rhode Island (not including salary of com'r, who was also State auditor),	5,801.40	
Connecticut,	36,390.89	31,899.11
Massachusetts,	38,340.97	39,519.63

An Insurance Commissioner.

The article subjoined is given the DAILY JOURNAL for publication by a gentleman who has no further interest in the matter which he discusses than that which every good citizen should have. There are only two questions involved. The first is, would the creation of the office of insurance commissioner be for the best interests of the people and those most directly concerned, from a strictly business point of view? Secondly, would it be economy

for the State to make the change? If, after due consideration, the questions must be answered in the affirmative, the change should be made. If in the negative, the matter will remain in statu quo. The communication makes some interesting points, which should be carefully considered by every member.—ED DAILY JOURNAL.

Montpelier, Nov. 1, 1900.
Editor Daily Journal:—By Act No. 1 of the Acts of 1874, an insurance department was created for the State of Vermont and that act provided that the Secretary of State and State Treasurer should be insurance commissioners. At that time, the outside companies doing business in the State were comparatively few and the fees received being small, all of the fees were given by the Act to the insurance commissioners.

By Act 101 of the Acts of 1876 the insurance commissioners were allowed 60 per cent of the gross fees and this continued to be the compensation of the commissioners until the session of 1893, which provided that the compensation should be 40 per cent of all fees taken in.

The table below shows the amount received as such compensation by the insurance commissioners for the years mentioned:

For the year ending July 31, 1878,	\$1,005.50
" " 1880,	822.02
" " 1881,	814.00
" " 1882,	783.00
" " 1883,	708.68
" " 1884,	709.20
" " 1885,	780.40
" " 1887,	770.40
" " 1888,	829.80
" " 1889,	942.60
" " 1890,	1,215.00
" " 1891,	2,342.40
" " 1892,	2,907.00
" " 1893,	1,787.40
" " 1894,	1,112.30
" " 1895,	1,558.00
" " 1896,	4,068.00
" " 1897,	2,107.20
" " 1898,	2,429.40
" " 1899,	3,173.50
" " 1900,	3,148.50

A glance at this table will show conclusively how rapidly the insurance interests in this State have increased in the last ten years. In 1889, the commissioners received \$942.60 and the companies therefore paid the State in fees \$1,571, while in 1900 the commissioners received \$6,173.80 and the companies therefore paid in fees that year on the basis of 60 per cent for the commissioners \$10,289.65 and this is less than the actual amount paid in as part of the year was figured on the forty per cent basis.

The argument in favor of a separate department presided over by a man who gives the business his best attention is based on the fact that the insurance companies are paying enough into the State treasury so that they deserve the best attention and supervision the State can give them and the State is paying as compensation more than enough to procure a most competent man, who will devote his whole time, if need be, to the work of the department.

Other States have insurance commissioners who give their whole time to the work and why should not we have one, when we are paying more than enough to pay the salary of a first class man? For \$2,000 per year the State can obtain the services of one insurance commissioner, who will give his time to studying the needs of the State in insurance lines, who can work in conjunction with the commissioners of other States and who will make the influence of the State to be felt outside as do the commissioners of Massachusetts and New Hampshire today. The Secretary of State and State Treasurer have enough to do to look after the duties of their offices, and when the act of 1874 was passed, it was not contemplated that the duties would increase or the revenue.

The plain proposition that one man giving his time to the work of the insurance department can do more effective service than two men 100 miles apart and who must of necessity make the business secondary, is beyond refutation. The personal element should not enter into the discussion.

The only question is, what is for the best interests of the State? We might as well have two auditors or two treasurers as two insurance commissioners. The plan was a good one when it was adopted and the income from fees was not enough to pay the salary of a competent man, but the conditions have changed and legislation should be so framed as to meet the existing condition. It is urged by some that it will be a good time to change when the present incumbents go out of office, but this is the personal argument and is not worthy of consideration.

Vermont is now the laughing stock of other States because she has this antiquated system and with the work properly divided between the two, you are just as apt to strike the wrong one for what information you wish as you are the right one. Vermont is certainly some time going to adopt the one man system and do away with the fee system entirely, as recommended by Governor Smith in his message. The fees should go to the State and the compensation be by salary in any event. The insurance interests of this State should be run on the same business principles as a man uses in his private business, and no business man would think of engaging two men to look after his business when one man would do the work more quickly and satisfactorily.

When Insurance Commissioners Field and Brownell finished their duties they recommended that one man be appointed to act as insurance commissioner, realizing from experience the embarrassment of having two men in different places performing the work that a most States is performed by one.

CITIZEN.

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A Safe and Sure Cure for
Croup Coughs Bruises
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Only one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'.

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A Deadly Boomerang.

An anonymous tract, signed "Careful Observer," was distributed among the members around the hotels last evening, in which, evidently, the prohibitory law was violently attacked but which was largely an argument in favor of alcohol as a food.

That the author of this horrible drive refrained from signing his name to it is the only evidence of good sense in the entire sheet. There is much that can properly be said in favor of local option in the way of argument in a fair and honorable way, but such a mass of wretched nonsense as this leads, contains a distinctly discreditable to the cause which it is probably attempting to assist.

The contention of honest local option advocates is that their way of regulating the traffic will diminish the sale and use of liquor, while the apparent object of the boomerang under discussion is to demonstrate the value of alcohol in the case of a certain baby in an incubator and to sustain Prof. Atwater's contention that alcohol is an excellent food fuel for the human body!

Is it by such arguments as these that the cause of local option is to be advanced at this time before the General Assembly of the State of Vermont? What the members of the Legislature wish to ascertain is the best way to regulate and restrain the traffic in and use of alcoholic liquors, not to receive evidence as to the value of alcohol as a food. This is only one conspicuous way in which the cause of local option has been and is being woefully mismanaged, and with such management and in spite of the conservative good sense of many members who believe a change in the existing law would be beneficial, the cause continues to be McGarryized. Such literature as has been referred to is too much of a load for any movement to successfully carry.

Eternal Vigilance Enjoined.

Attempts to raid the statutes of the State in the interest of liquor selling, or to screen violators of law from punishment, may be looked for all along the line. The efforts to secure the repeal or annulling of the laws requiring the approval of State's attorney's bills for services by judges of the Supreme Court, and making the possession of a United States license prima facie evidence in the case of a person charged with illegal selling, are in the interest of violators of law and ought to fail, as they undoubtedly will. The scheme to amend the rules in the matter of a year and nay vote, was another of the same kind, designed to make it possible and easy for members to escape publicity in voting and evade responsibility for their votes on questions pertaining to the regulation of the liquor traffic. The devices of the enemy will not end with these futile efforts. The supporters of the prohibitory law will need to keep both eyes wide open for "the ready trick and fable" of a cunning and well organized opposition.

The name of Thomas W. Wood probably has occurred to more minds than one as an artist fit for the work of painting the portrait of Captain Clark recently authorized by the Legislature. Mr. Wood is a Vermonter, a native of Montpelier. His studio is in New York, but he has a residence and studio here, picturesque Athenwood, on the Northfield road, and he has spent his summers here when not engaged abroad in the study and practice of his art. A famous painter of general sub-

jects, he has made a specialty of portraits, and the features of many distinguished people have been reproduced by his skillful brush. The portraits of Senator Morrill, and Rev. Dr. W. H. Lord, in the State Capitol, are the work of Mr. Wood. He was for many years president of the National Acad. of Design, the oldest and most eminent association of painters in the city of New York. He founded the Wood Art Gallery in this city and most of the pictures are the products of his hand. High artistic ability, professional skill and experience that would insure the most successful execution of the State's commission, in the main provision and in every detail, would alone seem to indicate Mr. Wood as the painter of the portrait of Captain Clark; to these considerations are added those of locality a Vermonter and a former townsman of his subject, matters eminently fit to be taken into the account, the artistic qualifications being fully present. Subject and painter would be well matched.

Crocker advises the assaulting and mobbing of election officials if the results next Tuesday are not according to Democratic desires in New York City. In view of this sort of thing it is entirely within reason to predict that in the not distant future Bryan-Crockerism will have to be suppressed by the forces of law and order. As a whole, the following of this precious pair is of the same character of that which raised the red flag of revolution over Paris and later floated over the commune. The political riots and mobbing of Republican speakers in New York State in the week past are the seeds of a crop which is being cultivated by the relics of a once great political party and which will one day bring forth its increase of anarchy, rebellion and revolution. That the government is and will remain in the hands of the party of law and order, with a strong arm to enforce it, is the only and a sufficient hope of the people.

A Well Poised and Level Head.

The Bellows Falls Times man evidently believes that the Washington photographers are about to experience a shock by the abrupt transition from Rose to Dillingham. Hear him:

"Senator Dillingham has had enough flattery lavished upon him since election to make his head spin like a top."

His picture, evidently taken in a senatorial pose, has graced about every paper in the State, and the consensus of opinion of the various journals seems to be that his wisdom and virtue is only exceeded by his great and marvelous beauty. Even Grout is obliged to acknowledge that his successful rival is pretty, and the remark appears to be as astounding and has been as widely circulated as though they were a couple of women instead of men.

It has sometimes been slyly hinted that if women should ever be given the ballot, only men with curly hair and soulful eyes could ever be elected to Congress, but a charming personal appearance is not entirely wasted in the present political conditions.

Washington society has no doubt all heard that the new Senator from Vermont is a "good-looking," and Mr. Dillingham is earnestly advised to remember the Maine—and Dewey."

Senator Clement's Corporation Bill.

The bill introduced yesterday by Senator Clement, respecting formation of corporations, provides that three persons may secure a certificate of incorporation except for telegraph, telephone, express, banking, railroad, and insurance companies. If the secretary of State believes the business proposed by the persons asking for a charter is injurious to public policy or opposed to the laws of the State, he may refer the matter to a judge of the Supreme

Court to determine. Charters may be issued to corporations to do business outside the State and in foreign countries, and to maintain offices wherever they please.

The certificate of incorporation shall be signed by all the subscribers to the capital stock named therein. Capital stock shall be not less than \$2,000, and one-half must be paid in before business can be commenced. The certificate of incorporation shall be obtained from the Secretary of State, the same as under existing law.

The following fees are charged: Twenty-five cents for each \$1000 for the total amount of capital stock, but in no case less than \$25,000. A franchise tax is laid of one-twentieth of one per cent of the capital stock up to and including \$3,000,000; in excess of \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000, one-twentieth of one per cent; and above that amount thirty-three and one-third dollars annually on each million or fraction of a million dollars. Corporations doing business in this State shall have one-half of the capital stock invested in this State. Taxes are to be collected according to Chapter 31, Vermont Statutes.

The amount of capital stock is unlimited. Corporations shall have power to issue two kinds of stock, but the total amount of preferred stock shall at no time exceed two-thirds of the capital stock as fully paid in.

The interest on preferred stock shall not exceed eight per cent. In no event shall the holders of preferred stock be personally liable for the debts of the corporation. The consent of two thirds of the directors shall be had to the issue of preferred stock. The directors may make assessments on the stock if need be, but not to exceed the par value.

A corporation organized for educational, literary or scientific purposes, shall have no power to confer degrees. The bill provides for reducing stock and winding up the affairs of a corporation by a receiver if it becomes insolvent.

The Game of Politics.

Judge Ross writes a letter to the Brattleboro Phoenix which displays natural disappointment over the outcome of the senatorial contest, and also betrays a measure of asceticism that would better have been concealed. Politics is a game of "get there." The time has passed, if it ever existed, when a man can gain official preference by simply saying that he hopes he fills the bill and would esteem it a high honor, etc. All candidates say that, and then most of them get out and bustle. It may be undignified, but it has been done. Perhaps it has its compensations, too. The candidates learn how dependent they are on the common citizen, and any grain of conceit they have is speedily knocked down when they get down to close competition for popular favor with their rivals. It is the recurrence of these periods which makes the office-holding class servile, and not masters. We cannot bring ourselves to think that it is unworthy of a candidate for office to solicit support in all fair and honorable ways.

Judge Ross' ding at the "purchasable press" is hardly in keeping with the high standard he himself sets up. There is no "purchasable press" in Vermont worth purchasing. There is not a publisher in the State, we believe, who is not the poorer in pocket on account of the late senatorial contest. Not one of them has realized or will realize enough to pay for the work he has done and the expense incurred in behalf of his candidate, to say nothing of the clientele he has offended and other indirect losses sustained. Almost or quite all of the papers treated Judge Ross with especial courtesy and gentleness. Against any unfair treatment from them or from any of the candidates he has a right to enter protest, but we fear his censure is too thin for active political life. The transition from the bench to the political arena was too abrupt for him. The Legislature, elected on the square issue, chose the Senator that it was committed to do, and last of all should we expect a man of Judge Ross' breadth of mind to complain publicly over the result and bemoan the degradation of modern politics.—Randolph Herald.